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Plant in
Northern Utah

SUMMIT COUNTY IN RESOURCE MAP

State Conservation Commission Employed in Big Educational Task.

CONTAINS MUCH DATA

Work of Mapping Whole State as to Its Industries Now in Progress.

Salt Lake, July 20.—The compiled memoirs of the "men who killed the snakes and built the bridges" could not be so comprehensive and exact of information as will be the resource maps of Utah's counties that are being made under the direction of the state conservation commission.

The map of Summit county has just been completed. The drafting is the work of Harry P. Poll.

Work on maps of Duchesne and Uinta counties will be begun immediately. T. L. Allen, field secretary of the conservation commission, returned yesterday from the Uinta country, having obtained from the commissioners of both counties agreements to share equally with the state the expense of making the maps.

Have you a curiosity to know anything concerning a tract of land in Summit county, of an extent so small even as forty acres? Go to the offices of the conservation commission at the capitol and ask permission to see the newly completed map. If the land is growing hay, sagebrush, pine trees, grain or grass, if it is of relatively high or low altitude, if it is arid or irrigable, if it is marked by mineral outcroppings, the information will be found on the map.

All on the Map.

Do you contemplate an automobile trip through Summit county? The map will reveal to you the roads, and the stations where gasoline may be had are marked. No secret of topography, geography, condition of development, natural resources, accessibility or desirability has been respected. It is all on the map, and because of it Summit county is more completely on the map of Utah at present than any other county of the twenty-eight.

Nor has the intimate information of the pioneers of the county been ignored in the compiling of the vast store of concrete facts that have gone into the making of the map. What many of them know about their county has been collected, and is on file in the desk of Field Secretary Allen at the capitol.

A plat of every township in the county was made before the work on the map was begun. Township plats, blank of markings except the rectangular lines that characterize all townships, were distributed over the county by Field Secretary Allen

through county officials. Attention was paid that these plats should in each instance fall into the hands of the particular resident who possessed full information concerning the township for which the plat was designed.

System of Reports.

By a system of marks and signs, the resident who was asked to report on a township indicated the character of the land of each little one-fourth inch square, which is a tract of forty acres. If grain is grown on one quarter of a section of land, hay on another quarter, pine trees on forty acres of it and yet another forty acres is pasture land, it is indicated on the plats collected of all the townships and has been transferred to the map.

Technical information as to streams, altitude, water supply, reservoir sites, mineral outcroppings, waterpower sites, irrigation possibilities and an infinite number of other things has been obtained from the offices of the state engineer and from such federal offices as the forestry department, the water resources department of the United States geological survey and from both the state and federal land offices, and all has been digested into the concise expression of the map.

For the first time the definite boundary line is marked between Summit and Morgan counties. While county lines are fixed by the statutes, they are indefinite in many instances where the lines of demarcation have been dependent upon rather confusing topographical characteristics. Recently the county commissioners of Summit and Morgan counties agreed upon the definite line of division between the two counties as indicated by the statute and the map shows the line.

County to Get Map.

A copy of the map is to be furnished to Summit county, together with an official topographical map not having the resource characteristics included. This will be the first official map of the county.

Some of the things shown on the resource map are: County seat, towns and settlements, isolated ranches, county boundary, weather bureau stations, steam gauge stations, reservoirs, railroads, lands in government title, lands in state title, lands in private title, telegraph stations, telephone stations, forest reserves, timbered lands, agricultural lands, mineral districts, known mineral deposits, coal deposits, commercial clay deposits, grazing lands, barren lands, burned timber lands, sagebrush lands, building stone outcrops, automobile service stations, etc.

Mapping the state of Utah as to its resources as related to its topography was begun several years ago by the state conservation commission at the suggestion of Governor William Spry, who is chairman of the commission. The other members of the commission are O. J. Salisbury, vice chairman; John A. Widtsoe, George Austin, H. T. Haines, J. E. Pettit and Alonzo A. Hinckley.

Result of Work.

The first result of the gathering of accurate and comprehensive information on resources was the resource map of the state, gotten out by the commission in 1911. Since that map

was made the idea of pushing the mapping to more thorough completion has been entertained by the members of the commission and urged by Gov. Spry, until the county maps were undertaken. The actual making of the map of Summit county, after the information of it was at hand, occupied two months.

A glance at the map shows that it must prove invaluable to the homeseeker. He can tell quickly whether or not Wasatch county's many possibilities include the particular thing that he is looking for and whether or not it is worth his while to visit the county and the part of the county in which he may be interested. When such maps of all the counties have been completed the most complete information possible will be in condensed form available to the prospective settler in Utah.

For public school purposes, the maps will prove of immeasurable value in the teaching of the geography of the state of Utah. As guide maps for the traveler they will be infallible from mile post to mile post, trail to trail, mountain stream to mountain stream and valley to valley.

GARLIC IN SALADS.

If you like garlic flavor in salads, put into the bottle of olives or any salad oil a few kernels of the fresh garlic. Divide the oil, placing half of it in an oil cruet plain, half with the garlic, to please all tastes.

Read the Classified.

EASIEST WAY TO SEE WONDERLAND

Shaw & Powell Permanent
Camp Has Advantages for
Yellowstone Visitors.

Unlike the less fortunate residents of the eastern states, there is perhaps no person in Ogden and the state who has not already visited Yellowstone National Park, but who entertains the firm conviction that some day he will see that international wonderland which lies at his very door. To the people of this section, therefore, the wonders of this 4,000 square miles of playground need no introduction; with them the only question is this: "How best may I see the most for my money?"

To decide this question one has but to inquire of those who have made the trip to learn that the best and most economical way to make the trip is by the permanent camps, a method that has virtually been in operation since the park was opened and which in recent years has been developed up to nothing short of a touring art. Further questioning of those who have visited Yellowstone

will give you the information that no company has been more successful in the operation of permanent camps than the Shaw & Powell Camping company of Livingston, Mont.

For the past twenty years this company has annually developed its business and added permanent betterments to its park properties until it is now recognized not only as one of the leading permanent camp institutions, but one of the most reliable and modern organizations for the presentation of Yellowstone to the people of the world.

Democratic in organization and design, it is in the Shaw & Powell Yellowstone camps that the whole-hearted good spirit of a holiday recreation is found. The spirit of the management is cordial, the desire of every employee is to share in the fun that he may produce for his guests and the whole atmosphere of the Shaw & Powell organization is that which precludes any possibilities of the blues. No tourist can hope to long combat the poison germs of pessimism after joining a Shaw & Powell tourist party for a trip through the park. No tourist can hope to make such trip without at once becoming a member of the Shaw & Powell family of grown-up children out for a Sunday school picnic that lasts every inch of the 146 miles through the wonderland.

One of the reasons for this wholesome spirit, perhaps the greatest reason, is the success of the Shaw & Powell company in providing complete and comfortable accommo-

dations for its guests. Seven permanent camps are operated by the company throughout the park. In these camps the main buildings, such as dining rooms, kitchen and general reception hall, are of log construction, sanitary and fly-proof. The sleeping quarters are of semitent construction with board floors and walls, wooden panel doors and furnished with beds that equal the comforts of most any home.

The cuisine of the Shaw & Powell method is a point which no tourist will overlook. The company owns and operates its own truck gardens, which furnish each camp with a supply of fresh vegetables as needed. Fresh milk and cream are obtained daily from private dairies and all meals, prepared by the most efficient of women cooks, are served by young women of refinement. Maids are employed at every camp to attend women travelers who are unescorted.

Another feature of the Shaw & Powell service which will appeal to the tourist and especially to one who has previously visited the park is the courtesy and knowledge of interesting points displayed by its guides. Places of interest which cannot be visited by the average tourist without expenditure of a side trip fee are on the regular itinerary of the Shaw & Powell circuit without extra charge. This point alone, which every tourist will realize after one trip through the park, is one which should commend itself for the most important consideration.

The Shaw & Powell company provides a variety of park tours averaging four, five and six days within the park. The cost is not in excess of \$35, which it should be borne in mind, includes all meals, sleeping accommodations and the trip from point to point in large clean coaches. The company operates from both entrances to the park—Gardiner, Mont., and Yellowstone, Mont. For the benefit of its Utah patrons the Shaw & Powell company maintains a branch office in Ogden, where all arrangements may be made for the park tour. The local office is in charge of Will D. A'hearn with office at 111 Twenty-fifth street.

PERONNE IMPORTANT RAILWAY CENTER

Peronne, the first important objective of the French and English forces when the allies' "big push" was inaugurated, is described in today's war geography bulletin of the National Geographic Society as follows:

"The important railway center of Peronne, rich with historic associations of ancient and medieval France, was a town of less than 5,000 people at the outbreak of the war, and it had little industrial or commercial significance, but for nearly three hundred years it bore an honored name de guerre, La Pucelle, (The Impregnable), this 'distinction having been accorded it in 1536 when the courageous woman, Marie Fourie, also

known as Catherine de Poix, successfully defended it against the imperial forces of Charles V commanded by the Count of Nassau. The title 'Impregnable' was dropped by the city in 1815, however, for in that year it was captured by the Duke of Wellington. Its name stands high among the cities of courage in the Franco-German war, during which it withstood a destructive bombardment of 12 days and only capitulated because the civil population was being decimated by an epidemic of smallpox.

"The French maintained Peronne as a small military stronghold until ten years ago when its fortifications were razed, but up to the time of the onward sweep of the Germans toward Paris in the summer of 1914 the four-towered castle was still standing and visitors were shown the cell in which, in the tenth century, the unhappy French king, Charles the Simple, posthumous son of Louis the Stammerer, was starved to death. Charles was kept a prisoner here by the treacherous Herbert, Count of Vermandois, who had promised to aid the sovereign against Rudolph, Duke of Burgundy.

"Peronne was the scene of another act of treachery against a French ruler five hundred years later when the 'bourgeois king,' Louis XI, trusting to the diplomacy of gold, visited Charles the Bold, Two days later Louis' arrival in Peronne on a mission of conciliation, there came the news of the supposed massacre of the bishop and ducal governor of Liege. The rumor was false, but Charles, suspecting Louis of double-dealing, threw the king in prison and kept him in a cell until he consented to sign the 'Treaty of Peronne,' insuring all Flanders freedom from the jurisdiction of the parliament in Paris. This treaty was the most humiliating episode in Louis' life, for the people of Picardy taught their tame jays and magpies to cry 'Peronne' and 'Perette' in derision of the sovereign. Thoroughly mortified, Louis determined to find a scapegoat and Cardinal Jean Balue was the unhappy victim. Balue fled and joined Harancourt, bishop of Verdun, in revolt. Both were captured, and Balue was kept a prisoner for 11 years while Harancourt was confined in an iron cage, like a wild beast, for 13 years.

"The history of Peronne goes back to the days of the Frankish king Clovis II, who owned a villa here and who gave it to his mayor of the palace, Erichinoldus, founder of the monastery of St. Fursy in the seventh century. It received its charter from the French crown in 1209.

"The town is situated on the Somme river, 34 miles by rail north of Paris, and 35 miles east of Amiens. It is 20 miles by rail east of Fricourt, one of the first villages taken by the British in their offensive which began on the 1st day of July."

WRIST LOOPS ON PARASOLS.
The new club sun and rainshades are made with wrist loops of silk or leather on the handle and big bracelet rings of jade or amber or lacquer on the ferrule end. These parasols are so very short that they are not intended to touch the ground ever and look very smart carried either way.

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